JOURNEY TO GONAIVES CONTINUED.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. GONAIVES, Feb. 8, 1859. JEAN ANGLAIS.

Jean Anglais was bern in one of the British West India Islands, and consequently regarded himself as a true born Englishman. It is custom ary with the foreign-born blacks we have met to claim the nativity and nationality of the country they were born in. There have been several emigrations, for example, of persons of color from the United States and Canada and the British West India possessions. They all call themselves Americans or Englishmen; and, without exception, speak of the native Haytiens with all the prejudices of race of their white fellow countrymen.

Jean was no exception to the rule. When h went with us to the office of the Commandant de la Place, he made it convenient to visit a great number of his friends; and he introduced us to them with much and transparent complacency.

When we returned he told us that his friends had said to him-"Ah, Jean! You're becoming a great man; you get the white gentlemen to stay with you." "Yes, says I," continued Jean, "That's the way we Englishmen do; we slways prefer, in traveling, to stop with our own country

Before retiring to bed, or rather lying down to sleep, we had a long talk with the above English

From him, then and there, we obtained these

A great deal of the hard work on the farms is done by the women, because the men, during the reign of Soulouque, were engaged more than half the year in marching through the country or in other military duties. During Soulouque's reign there was to chance for poor men, in consequence of the existing military system. He would call them a hundred miles from home at the very moment when the crops required their utmost care and would keep them in distant Arondissements

not unrequently for six months at a time.

When men get the chance they work hard here.

The hours of labor are from 6 to 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 2 till 6 o'clock in the -vening They restduring the sultry hours-a practice which no humane person can condemn. Their wages are from thirty-six to sixty cents a day.

Men do all the cutting and plowing on farms, but

women do all the cutting and plowing on farms, our women do almost all the boeing.

Women do all the warketing. There are hundreds go to Cape Hayten from the vicinity of Limbé. More walk and carry their burdens on their head than ride or have donkeys to transport their produce. They start at 11 o'clock on Thursday night, or at twelve, walk or ride all night, and a stee works in the morning. They often

enter the gates early in the morning. They often carry less than fifty cents worth of produce.

Ten Haytien dollars' worth (60c.) is not an unusually small load; \$1 20, American, is esteemed a fair supply: it is only the well-to-do who have who can afford to bring from \$50 to \$.00 Hayties into market—from \$3 to \$6.50 American! The distance is from le to 20 miles. Jean's wife arrived from the Cape late in the evening. She said she met us as she entered the city in the morning—at 6 o'clock—baving rode all night; and, after spending some bears in market, she had ridden back to Limbé. I need not say that the poor woman was very much fatigued.

-When men work plantations not their own property. Jean told us that they received equal

with the proprietor.

—Farming land, during the Emperor's time, was very high according to our host's ideas of value.

Close to Cape Haytien, land was worth a thousand dollars an acre. Coffee land, within half a mile of Limbé, was worth five hundred dollars an acre. Wooded land sells higher than farming land. Wood is valuable as fuel and for exportation. A donkey load of firewood was worth from twenty to twenty.

-Mahogany, eighteen inches wide and six inches deep, wills at from two to four dollars a foot, acding to the quality.

-Land is generally held in small lots; yet some

of Soukuque's generals own from two to three thousand acres. But five and ten acres is the average extent, while twenty acres are reckoned a good-sized farm.

Coffee and sirup are the most profitable produc-

To grow the coffee trees, the land must be of the

first quality; but any character of soil will bear the The land on the plains is the best for farming; yet mountain lands of good quality sometimes sell for three, four and five huntred dollars an acre;

low as three hundred dollars. The second quality of land bears plantains: any kind will bear the cocoa; but it prefers and flour-ishes beat near the coast.

From good land one can raise five hogsheads of sirup. Market girls sell it by the gill, at \$2 a

- Haytien sirup, by the way, is a very superior article, much superior to anything we eve noticed in the American market, for it is not th refuse of sugar ; but, on the contrary, contains all the juice of the cane. No sugar is manufactured in this Island now; the nearest approach to it is rappadore; a kind of a brown sugar cake, sold as a candy. This sirup is extensively used to sweeten coffee, to flavor preserves, to drink with water, to use in every kind of cookery.

 Jean's ideas of Soul-sque so truly represent the popular opinion of him, that I took down his talk about the Emperor in short hand, and will now translate it. Jean himself had suffered from Sou ouque's tyranny ; his sister in-law was one of his Majesty's favorite mistresses; but, having offended her, he was suddenly deprived of five acres of land. which were given to a favorite general of the Emperor's—a less which poor Jean felt very much, and from which he had not yet recovered. His sister-in-law was the Duchess of New-Flanders in Hayti. Jean had parted from his first wife—the duchess's sister-in-law; characterized her as a bad woman : praised, however, his present wife in rather extravagant terms. His first wife is still living, and so are her children. I suppose Jean

was never married to either wife. "Soulouque," said Jean, "acted very bad with the people; he acted so that we could not afford to get cloth; he made everything so high by his tariff that clothing was too dear for poor men to buy. You couldn't buy coarse Osnaburg or common cotton checks for less than \$3 a yard. he put such high prices on the harbor; that was the reason. Rich people could live, because he gave monopolies to merchants; but poor people

could not live. "This Emperor did for hisself and family, not for the people; nobody could speak nothing against him, and if they spoke anything, he would have their heads off in five minutes. He shot two generals and the capt., and two other colonels of great family, too, the last time be came from the Spanish part. Nobody could oppose him in any-thing, and he was not good to the people. he was e people, he was a bad man. No man that does not take any interest

in his people is a good man." As in all the other houses, the floor of Jean's shanty was earthen. At night he laid on the floor a mat made of a rush that grows in examply land, and his wife handed from the other little room, through a cetten curtain which served om, through a cotton curtain which served as a coor, a bundle of clean petticoats for our cov-

Poor Jean had no extra blankets, so we put is wife's petticoats on our feet. Fortunately my companion had a blanket, which is prudent Yankee mother had given him to carry Our knepsachs served us for our pillows; and so, thus provided for, we fell asleep. The nights are rather cold at this season of the year, although the thys are as hot as we can justly desire. We found, therefore, no difficulty in rising at 4 o'clock on the following morning—in rising at 4 o'clock on the following morning—in rising without dressing—drinking a cup of strong Hayti coffee, eating a couple of eggs, and starting "bright and early" on our journey to Plaisance.

Jean accompanied us a mile or two, until we came to a river—the same that we had crossed on

the previous day-when, biddieg as remember him when we returned to America, and admitting with ing nucus candor that he would willingly accept an ambrella and a blanket, even if sent from the United States, he went to his work and we pro-

In reading the preceding conversation, rem that \$100 Haytien is \$6 American, about \$1 down here being worth six cents of our currency—a New-England fourpenty bit or New-York sixpence! I have seen a paper note of fify centimes issued by the present & publican Government-value in American money, three cents!

There is more country under tillage than ap-pears from the road. Nowhere, however, is cultivation sufficiently practiced. Yet, when we consider the stupid and despotic misrule that these colored people have so long endured-not under only, but from the earliest period of Sculouque only, but from the earliest period of Haytien history—when we remember that they never had the advantages of any preliminary edunever had the arranges of the cation tor freedom and civilization, we surely cannot justly expect to see here a higher cote of morals, a better state of trade, or a more enlightened system of agriculture that the country every-

presents. The road from Limbé to Plaisance runs chiefly along the side of mountains, overlooking deep val-leys densely clothed with luxuriant vegetation, and overlooked again, no marter how high you ascend, by other mountains which look grander, loftier and more gloomy as you slowly advance on your jour-ney. This road ascends with a gentle slope, and is everywhere in good condition. Yet everywhere it brings to memory the sentence of Leclerc in his celebrated dispatch to Napeleon:

"No one can imagine the difficulties that this country presents at every step. Nowhere in the

I seen such obstacles.

Never did God make a country more admirably adapted for the home of freemen. At almost every mile on the road from Limbé to Plaisance, and for five leagues beyond, there are points where, at a couple of hours' notice, a little band of determined men could successfully oppose the onward march of an army.

We passed only one village on our second day's journey-Concork, by tame or pronunciation-a handet of from twelve to twenty hamboo and clay cabins, thatched with taché. We entered the vii-On a table in the middle of the floor, stood a demijohn, and three quart bottles—two containing taffia and the other sirup. That was the "sum total of the whole" stock of goods on

' How much?" we asked.

"A votre charité," was the cute response.
But it didn't take! We had only three cents' worth
of charity each—the usual amount here in such

We tried in vain to purchase aweet oranges. bananas or cocoanuts on our way. Sweet oranges are out of season, and can hardly be procured out of the city. So with bananas. As for bread-excepting Cassava bread, which tastes like sawdust podding—that is a luxury totally unknown, I should judge, by the experience of this trip, to the rural

districts of Hayti. We reached Plaisance at noon, having walked aix leagues. We found a fat mutatto lady, who entertained "voyageurs," opposite to the Government headquarters, and to her house we immediately repaired. We ordered the most extravagant dinner that this place could afford. Chicken, coffee, eggs, egg-plant, plantains yams, sweet potatoes, bread, prickly cucumber boiled with green congo peas, white sugar, pepper, and rock salt. Such was our bill of fare. Then a bath. Now how much? The lady asked if we would stay all night. We

would. Should she leave the price "d votre géné-rosité?" No? Then her usual charge was \$40 each for dinner, lodging and breakfast!

We wouldn't stay a second longer then! Ah! then, she would not charge anything if we could not afford it. We rejected the offer with pride. Would Messieurs, then, be satisfied to pay pride. Would Messieurs, then, be satisfied to pay \$20 each (\$1 20)? We were, and stayed. "Ah, that was like the English people"—she said laughingly—"they were always willing to pay what was fair, but never to pay anything more!" Rather a pretty compliment that, I thought, for Chevalier Bull, from a native of the distant tropics.

Plaisance, l'ke Limbé, is entirely surrounded by sountains, but unlike it, is bailt on rolling ground. mountains, but united in the state of the st

the accurate numbers.

Plaisance would give me more material for de-

Plaisance would give me more material for description than you. I fear, would give me room for publication. So let us hurry on—first, however, having our passports "Fu"-ed again.

For two or three leagues beyond Plaisance the road ran along the base of mountains and then the ascent was renewed. We did not wonder to-day that the Cape Haytiens had declared a pedestrian interestible. For such a stone road with journey impossible. For such a stony road, with such frequent creeks and rivers and brooks, with beds of stones, we had never imagined in our preparations for our journey. On this trip we saw one wonderful relic of the celebrated King Christophe Frederick the Great of Hayti-a man of trul royal intellect, as every one who remembers him new attests, and as, indeed, his policy and public enterprises prove. In Christendom he is known chiefly as a tyrant of barbaric splender, impetuous, sanguinary, headstrong and cruel; but men who have studied his character in Hayti-who know the people whom he was called on to rule, and the matter in which be executed the difficult taskrank the Black Monarch with Cromwell and Frederick, not as a weak imitator, but as an equal in intellect and statesmanship. It was, two or three unies of it, a wide and splendid

road cut out and paved along the side of mountains
paved as well, apparently, as the City of NewYork. The road at one place descends abruptly,
but the pavement makes it easy for horsemen. In his time, we were told, there was a carriage-way f om the Cape to every part of his dominions. It is not so now. There was no paper money then; it is not so now. Prosperity prevailed then; it is not so now. There are very many of such con-

traste. -After descending from the mountains, we passed two or three collections of huts. At one of them-four leagues from Gonaives-we saw an inthem—four leagues from Gonaves—we saw an in-teresting family group. There was an old man, a young man, and two young women—the men with their feet and the women with their breasts un-covered; three almost naked children—one, a girl, fat and whining; one, a boy, dirty and merry; both utterly naked, but both under two years of age; and a boy, eleven years old, with the most unique of light Summer dresses. He wore a checkered handkerchief on his bead, and an old broken case-kuife suspended from his neck by a piece of twine. That was all. Cool, was'nt it? JAMES REDPATH.

SUICIDE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

JAMAICA, L. I., May 11, 1859. A young man about 25 years of age, (name un-known) was found hanging upon the limb of a tree in Morris's Grove, near this village, vesterday (Tuesday) morning. An inquest has been held, but his body has not been identified, and is now lying in the Village Hall; it will be kept as long as possible for identification. The following description may lead to his identification: About 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, light complexion, sandy hair, whiskers recently shaved off; upon his person was a glazed cap, black satinet coat with colored flannel lining, gray cap, black satinet coat with colored flannel lining, gray cassimere vest, drab cassimere pants, white muslin shirt (new) with calico bosom, blue flannel shirt, canton flannel drawers, black silk handkerchief for necktie, and calf Congress gaiters. From the above his friends will be able to recognize him. Upon his person was also \$15.42 in money, a pocket-knife, and a new silk pocket handkerchief. Inquiries may be made made of Elijah Nostrand, police constable, or Benji. Everett, undertaker, of this village. The body has been placed in a good coffin, and will be decently buried in this place, unless it is claimed and removed by friends.

Observer.

Lynch Law in McGregor, Iowa .- Simon Estine was most unmercifully beaten by a gang of lynchers at McGregor, Iowa, on the statement of a women that Estine had possession of some jewelry stolen some time previously, from a jewelry store in that city. The woman afterward confesced that she was only teiling a "yarn," which she supposed they had too much judg-ment to believe. THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBY, AS SEEN \$150,000. All Havans was coraged at the Governor's RY A GERMAN.

During my sojours in Louisiana I had opportunity repeatedly to visit more teas fity plantations. On the greater part of these I stopped for several cays and weeks, and made it my particular business to obtair a tacrough knowledge of the situation of tre proces. But I nowhere found what I had anti-insted from those terrible descriptions I had met with in books and rewspapers published in the old world as well as in the Northern States. I had to confees that I had come full of prejudice-that what I had heard and read was not the truth in an approximate degree Everywhere I met with fine massions, surrounder by suadowy parks of magnificent trees, and in the rear a nice little village of some hundreds of white-washed, friendly looking houses, each with a smal', bandsome garden, all standing to regular lines and nicely fenced, where the slaves of the proprietors fived with their wives and children-s remind er, indeed, of the old patriarcoal times. But ever one who has visited the South knows all this by hi experience. And as it is not my intention to speak o the Slave system in the United States, but to lead my readers upon another scene I have but to aid that very soon my opinions about Slavery were materially changed, especially when I thought of the many thou saids of white free laborers, suffering from wantant tarving, in America as well as in Europe. And when I returned from my excursions on the borders of the Mississippi to my headquarters in New-Orleans, and there was told that the situation of colored people in the United States was far inferior to test which the same class held in the Spanish colonies, and that, according to the Spanish laws, they and almost the same and even more rights than the waite people, I thought ti at the Island of Cuba must be to the negroes a very paradise. About five years have elapsed since a European gentleman of high standing mentioned to me, in New-Orleans, that the best thing the Emperor Soulouque could do would be to make bimself a suzerain of Spain-that is to say, to enter into an offensive and detensive alliance with her, whereby he would not slone fortity his position, but also enable Spain to oppose a strong black army to the United States in case of war-a strong black army joining her own mi itary force on he Island of Cuba, where, as he stated, no differences of color existed. A year after this conversation I went to Havana, and there I found, that if I had ever been wrong in my opinions, it was certainly the case regarding the condition of the

negroes in Cuba. If I should happen to give in the following letter descriptions which may strike the minds of my readers as surpassing even those descriptions in European and Northern books and newspapers, and which make the Leasts of readers tremble with em tion-ne one must think that I indulge in exaggeration. On the costrary, my statements will be so restrained as not to reach the reality, the horrible truth in its nakedness. The fate of the slaves in Cubs is, above all imagination, such a terrible one, that to human language has words expressive of their misery; in comparison with it the slaves everywhere in the United States live in the most desirable happiness!

But before I speak of the treatment of the negroes in Cuba, I beg leave to make some remarks on the import of and traffic in Africans in that island.

The way of doing business in "eboay" in Cuba, is a double one. Either this trace is carried on by some rich merchant or speculating private capitalist, or there are companies of joint stockbolders established for this purpose. The former lives in Havana, where D. . . . G . . . a, J. L . . . a, J. M . . . a, J. d. L P . . a, and F. M ... i, are well known for their riches amassed in this infamous trade—the latter of them, also, as a great monopolist. These houses (of which J. M ... a & Co., for instance, are the principal owners of about fitty sail), have armed vessels, which they send to the African coast, either on their own or on joint account, to embark there, as they ironically call it, "un cargamento de Portugueses," (a cargo of Portuguese). The house of J. M... a & Co. is possessed of a colony on the African coast, a line of fortifications, containing an armed garrison, the commander of which does a regular business with the negro chieftains, from whom he buys the captives whom they make in their constant wars and repeated razzias into the neighboring territ ries. This little fortrese is large enough to store some hundreds of slaves, and as soon as a vessel arrives from Coba, she takes in her cargo, previously kept in reafiness, as quick as possible, and leaves the coast without any delay. Such a vessel is loaded with as many hundreds as she can bold, and the passage home is a series of the most borrible pictures that buman fancy can imagine. Many, many times I have seen vessels set sail for that purpose, and return with their load of human beings into the port of Havana, and can judge, therefore, as an eye-witness, from my own experience, during several years part. The food and provi taken on board for such expeditions are very poor and short, and although the vessels I saw fitted out for this trade did not belong to the poorest, the entire provision taken in for those unfortunate creatures consisted of rice and sasago (jerked beef, meat of wild oxen dried in the sun, and in most instances half rotten).

The spectacle exhibited before the eyes of the visitor on boars of such a vessel, on her arrival is the most borrible one can view. One-third, at least, of all the pegroes die during the voyage, and the remainder that arrive are so weakened and emaciated that they can neither stand nor walk. I saw cargoes of negroes discharged at Havana who were put on carts, like barrels or bags of flour, three or four side by side, and one lay upon the other, nothing but half-dead forms of skin

Thus they were carried off to the several depots, where they are fed or "fattened" for three or four weeks, and then, at night time, taken into the interior of the island in order to be distributed on the

several plantations. The Albed Powers-England, France and the United States—whose attention was directed toward the important events in the East of Europe, had for a lorg time overlooked this traffic carried on by the Cubans. Tre matter grew worse and worse, and the business at last was done so publicly that two years ago The London Times saw fit to severely attack the present Governor-General of Cuba, Don José de la Concha, and proved that he had made about one million and a half of dollars in a very short time by closing his eyes upon the import of negroes. Concha in-mediately ordered the said article of The London Times to be translated into the Spanish language. and to be pub ished in the principal daily newspaper of Havma, tee Diario de la Marina, in ord prove, in the first place, that he cared very little for such incriminations, and in the second to give a bint to the slave traders as to the course of action he would be ferred by the circumstances to pursue for the time to come. But the latter had grown bold. Either they really did not understand this manifest hint, or they wished not to understand it; for they continued their import as openly as ever; their vessels dropped their anchors in the very port of Havana, and Concha, however against his will, was forced to seize upon one vessel after the other. In one night a vessel was seized under the very batteries of the Moro Castle. Now, of course, the importers got up every kind of scheme against Conchs. One of them de clared publicly that the Governor intended to ruin the now so flourishing state of the island. In a very short time about half a dozen slave-vessels were captured near Havana, Maranges, Cardenas, and around the island, by which captures the owners did not lose as much as they gained by the successful landing of a single cargo. The cash outlay invested in such an expecition does not amount to more than \$12,000 on an average, and the net profits of a successful one are seldom less than

severe measures. The N. Y. Heratd, who pays a correspondent at Harma, who is one of the mos ignorant and stupic scribbler, reported that Durannas had been amended, although this gentleman lived at that time most quietly at one of his plantations. The planters and importing merchants had a justs (meeting), and recoived to address the Goversor by a deputation, in order to reprimard the course he had lately taken, and to demand its immediate afteration. Zulu eta was at the head of this deputation and you may imagine bow far matters had gone, test a deputation could dare only to declars to a Captain-General of a Spanish colony, "that if he should continue any longer to interfere with the stave traffic, he would dest by the "wealth and cause the ruin of the island." Tuese words were related to me by a very reliable person, who was present at the Deputies' audience, and witressed the proceedings on that occasion. The Goverpor, however, decisied to the Deputies that he not only would not slacken in his efforts to keep down trade on which there were directed the eyes of all the world, but also furnish all the civil and mt itary authortires in the island with the strictest orders, and all power and means necessary, to senze every vessel which might appear suspicious in the sughtest degree. By this firm at seer, the rage of the interested parties was excited to the utmost, and they resolved to approximately contible resistance to the steps the authorities might ake. Vessels which formerly used to take a ore w of only fifty for a trip to the Stave Coast were new ar ned with one hundred and fifty mes-the wildest de-pera does, of all nations and colors, who possibly could be gathered for the purpose. Old pirates, long out or busiress, felt once u ore the flery blood of their younger years rolling through their veins, and remembered the times when they freely bosted the black flag on the waves of the Mexican Gulf. Many vessels we e armed in the improved style, and by this time we see the slave-trade again flourishing, and more even than ever before. As it had become customary among the slavers to show the striped fing when hailes-we will not here decide from what right-the United States Government has seen fit to look somewhat more a tentively into three affairs, and has given to the officers of United States Navy the strictest orders as to chasing and capturing vessels, which might justify a su-piction of being slavers. The United States Consul at Havana, Mr. Savage, tried to do his best, as we have had occasion to rotice in the cases of the Harvy and the Baidee, and the recent capture of the Ecao, alias Putsam, gives full evidence that the United States Navy have well understood their part in executing the Government's intention to put as end to

this traffic in bumas flesh." The Joint S ock Companies in the Island of Cuba, who carry on the slave business, are generally headed by some merchant, and anybody may invest from \$100 to \$1,000, and more, in their undertakings on shares. This business is carried on on a very large scale in the City of Cardenas, where a certain Don A. T is the leader of the Company's operations.

But before I come to the second part of my to-day exposition, 1 b-g leave to state so me interesting incidents from the past hist ry of those men who are the present nabobs of the island, who principally hold in their hancs this black business, by which they have amassed milhous upon millions.

The most promisent individual among the slave traders, is one whom we call D a Pancho. Of his youth there is known but very little or nothing; most likely be commenced his career as a brave; afterward he armed, with a companion, a vessel for piracy. He made his first appearance in Havasa, viere be decounced to the Spanish Government acother pirate, who, in consequence of this treasonable suggestion, was seized, tried and sentence i. is said that this same pirate, a few moments before he was executed by the garrote, declared that Pancho had been his partner in the trade, and after robbing him of all his property, had chosen the method of denunciation to rid himself of him. But the Government either could not or would not find sufficient evidence against Paucho, and soon the whole affair was forgotten. Tuis here then took to another line of trade, just as respectable, but just as profitable, too, as his former one; he associated himself with a certain Don J. M., for the purps se of importing slaves. But, as it always use t to happen among people of this kind, destitute of shame and conscience, one tried to cheat the other whenever poss ble, and very soon they hated each other with the deepest enmity. Still their mutual interests prevented them for a while from dissolving their partnership, and they remained joined for some years more. Millions of dollars were gained at the co-t of many lives, of millions and millions of tears and streams of blood. But what cared they? They had honestly bought their slaves by the way of trace, they sold them in the same way, and what was it to them, that the African chieftains descended upon their neighbors and killed thouand, of them in order to carry off the rest of them to the market? After several years they dissolved their connection. Don J., whose speculative mind was not satisfied by doing one kind of business at a time, kept a number of gambling houses and other houses of disreputable character, and, as a money-making man,

did any kind of business by which money could be gained. He had not to fear that the police would interfere with bim. The officers lived upon his money, and shut their eyes to everything Pancho was inter ested in. He married a lady of pure African blood and was finally promoted to nobility and to the rank of a captain of the savy! Next to Pancho, among the slave-dealers, ranked Don J. M., of late the chief of one of the most important mercantile bouses in Havana. When a boy of 14 years of age be came from Vigo to Havana, a full-blooded Gallego has now lived fifty-two years in Havana, being 66 years of age. After having dissolved bis partnership with Paccho, he continued the "ebony trade" on his own account, but on a much larger scale. He sent, as I stated before, a cology to the African coast, and, having thrown himself headlong into these speculations, he may be justly condered as that person who, before all the rest, has su fered the greatest losses and gained the largest profits of the slave-trade. At a time when he was the most deeply involved in the business, he is said to have had more than twenty vessels of his own running between Havana and the African coast. He distinguished him. self among his comrades by his large briberies. The officers of entire sections of the Cuban coast were in his pay, and up to this day every officer in the coast service who is discharged by Government, for offens or neglect of his duty, would find an open purse and would be readily received at the table of old Don J. His riches increased rapidly; millions were gained, and at last Don J., satisfied with his achievements, retired to one of his plantations, leaving the man agement of the business to his son, the prison pal of the house at present. The business was now prosecuted upon a larger scale. The son entered into commercial connection with South America; he obtained the place of a Consul General of Buenos Ayree and Montevideo, or at least assumed this official character, is order to be admitted as a diplomatic of ficer to the Governor's presence. He had passed three years in Paris, to get some polish in his manners, and nsequently he tried to show his accomplishments there obtained, in carrying on his business with a certain external splendor. The slave-trade, which has been greatly neglected since the time old Parcho had

retired, was taken up with more attention and larger

investments of money than before. For this purpose

our merchant engaged in partnership with a Spaniare

of lowest extraction. a cart-driver of Barcelona, by the

name of Ignatio R. He is the very type of those

eatellites who followed Cortez and Pizarro to the

I have witnessed with my own eyes.

American shores-bloodtnirsty and cruel beyond imagination, without the slightest shadow of modern civilization. Do not think, my reader, that I relate empty inventions of a novel st. What I put before you is fact-the paked, unvailed truth-incidents which . Volante is a small, two-wheeled vehicle, very comfortable

* In some time to come we expect to give our readers some further explanations on this interesting object, which, however, at present must be postponed for various reasons which we are not yet at liberty to mention. f Mayordome, or Mayoral, is the foreman or first over

It was a fine evering in the month of October, 1857, ust past 8 o'ckck, when the said R. rusted into the custing room and ordered me to come out with him is mediately, on most important business. His veapte" which waited for us in the street, carried us as quickly as possible to the "Alamoda de Paula," or Muel e de Vapores," the stopping-place for the steamers which cross the harbor. We went on bear i and landed on the opposite side, where we met Spaniard on horseback, a "Mayordomo"t who was in waiting for us, with two saddle-horses which we nounted, and away we rode with the greatest possible

After a ride of about three quarters of an hour we reached a plantation where R. dismounted, went into the house, returned in a few minutes, waercup in we started again. By the cooler wind which blew into my face I could feel that we asproached the sea etiors. The moon had not yet risen, and in the dim light I could only indistinctly distinguish objects at a dort distance. On we went, and soon I heard the roaring of the ses breaking against the rocks; uncertain voices reached my ear, voices of men; a few moments more and the sea lay before us, and our borres stoppes on the beach. The next object which I discovered was a number

of large bull-carts, such as are in common use in the island for carrying heavy burdens. A little further on, there were some dark men, armed with guas, walking up and down the beach. A short distance from the hove, I saw a dark object floating on the water, which proved to be a large vessel. R., who at the moment when we stopped had left me alone, returned and or dered me to proceed with the carts to the plantation as com as he should give me the signal to start. Meanwhile, some dark objects, which left the vessel, and which I soon discovered to be launches, drew nearer to the beach, where they discharged their cargoes, consisting of negroes. But what as aspect did they ex hibit! The very personification of starvation and muery! Human beings were carried to the shore like bases of merchandise, and thrown on the carts, one upon the other, without regard to age or sex More taunches landed and discharged their cargoes in quick succession. R. was busy all around, encourag ag the men with words, and working with his own hands like the measest of them, as if it were the riches of all tae Indies which he had to put in safety. Gradually the terizon lighted up, and the moon rose out of the ocean, as d threw her faint white hight over the wide surface of the rolling waters. Then the terrors of the sceae were spread be ore my eys. R. hastaned to toe boats with the words: " Ved been ! a los tiburones lo que no sirre!" (Look out! to the sharks with what is of no use !) and I heard many a dark body that appeared not likely to recover from the sickness of the passage, planging into the sea with a hollow sound, a meal to the ravenous monsters of the deep.

Suddenly there was a change in the scene. The report of guns was heard at a distance; R. cried, Prieso! prieso!" (hurry up! hurry up!) and everybody seemed to work doubly quick. There were thrown on the carts as many negroes as they could bold; then R. turned to me with the words "Away, Sir, away!" The carts went off and disappeared be tween the hills, and I followed, accompanied by the guide who had waited for us at the ferry-boat. Half an hour brought us to the plantation, and in a short space of time the whole cargo of human flesh, which we had rece ved, was safely deposited in secret aiding places. A few moments later R. arrived also, with a oacd of armed men, shouting, "All is safe! The dogs will not find anything more!" I thought, of course, that he would have succeeded in getting the negroes back into the boats and putting them again on board the vessel before the soldiers or coast-guard would have come down upon them. But two days later I read the

joilowing article in the Spanish newspaper:

"One of the most horriole crimes ever committed has bappened out this island. It appears that the N. E. of Gaanabacoa, a slave-vessel, was about to discharge her cargo at a place on our coast during the might, at about 10½ o'clock. Our coast-guard got wind of it, but before they reached the place the parties engaged in the business had already departed. The guard found aothing but about fifty corpose of negroes, both men and women, literally cut to pieces, whom the slave-dealers had mutilated in the most horrid manner, in order to prevent the Government from capturing them."

This explained R.'s words, "The dogs will not find anything more." It will be necessary now to exjoilowing article in the Spanish newspaper:

anything more." It will be necessary now to ex-plain to my reader how it happened that I became an eye witness of those scenes, and that I partook in the business, the mysteries of which I have partially developed, and think to bring more before the eye the public in opportune time. Like many others, I had come to the Island of Cuba without a great sum of money, but with the intention to seek employment in one of the mercantile bouses of the place. I soon found it in the house of ----. Of course, it was only by degrees that I was initiated into the the business. After I had been made acquainted with this Africas branch of the trade of our firm, R. told me that I was already too deeply engaged and too much exposed to step back, and hat the Spanish authorities would put on me the same Icononsibility as the parties of the firm themselves. st is the practice of these Spanish houses to secure the ervices of what they call a "dependiente de compana," who is paid like a day-laborer, and will be exposed in cases of danger; but, if he carries on the siness with success, he must be satisfied with a poor reward of \$100, if not less. An acquaintance of mine who was employed by Don P. de Is, saved, by peril of his own life, for his principal a small cargo of 20,000, which but for him would have been lost, and Don P., a man who is rated to be worth five millions, rewarded his "confidential clerk" with the extravagant sum of \$300! Another acquaintance of name suquenty disappeared, and none of his friends could discover the slightest trace of him. By a mere accident I happened to find out that he was committed to prison. He had been so imprude it as to dispatch a vessel for the African coast without having the papers signed by his principal. The vessel had been seized The chief of the house denied knowing a ything about the charge made against him for being engaged in the slave-trace, and pointed out his clerk as the one who knew about it, and was alone guilty. Of course he succeeded, by the sacrifice of a few hundred dollars, in being acquitted, and the clerk, who only had been the instrument in his hands, was forced into prison. soon found myself in the same dangerous situation, and after that mistortune to my acquaintance I had reason to be convinced that my principals would not feel any scruples to abandon me in a similar way. I toprefore resolved at once to make my escape. I succeeded i gaining my liberty, and hope to be able in a few weeks to explain to my readers the way I left that island, and the means by which I reached once more the shore of rhis freest country of the world.

J. de Z... a the senior of the firm established under his name, is known to be the richest planter in the sland; he owns a sugar estate between Cardenas and Juvaro, which is worked by about 2,000 slaves. He also is a man of the lowest extraction, who married a Spanish lady of good family, and, for her sake, got douttance into the anstocratic circles of Havana. J. de la P., the apperintendent of a firm of the sam

name, and a short time since director of one of those swindling banking concerns which, in 1857, sprang up Havana like mushrooms from the ground, ranks also among the principal slave-traders. He is one o the guttering stars in the commercial beavers of Cuba, money-making man, but as to estimation and respect with the public, he can beast of as little as that worthy peer of his with whom I shall close this review of Cuban n agnates.

F. D. . . a, is the head of the house D. G. & Co. He also takes his origin from the lowest populace. Education and a cultivated mind are strange words to him, the meaning of which lay far beyond his understanding. He is a common slave-dealer, who hardly knows how to write his name. His motto is, "The finest occupa-

" tion of a man is to court money; for money you can obtain anything you desire. Money is the infallish spel!, which blinds and deafens overy man, esp cists the Judge " These words, which once were report to the G vernor-General, brought him to a 24 hours

imprisonment. How different from these men is the situation public respect of such men as Aldama, Escauriza, Al varez, Carvajai and others, who commenced honest business with little or nothing, but made them elves millionaires by hard struggles and the utmost exertion of their energies on their way to fortune, without cerk ating from the paths of honesty and Christianity. It is the principal maxim of the slaveholders in the

island, that a slave cannot last more than fire a win

years. By that time he has worked out the outlay for

his purchase and support, with a fair interest. He is worn out, and it is decided more profitable to import new slaves from Africa than to have the trouble of caring for and nursing weak hands. On the majority of the plantations the negroes, both men and womes work in the fields almost naked, and the delicate feet ings of the creole young ladies, who take their daily ride through the fields, are not at all offended by the specures which they look upon. From their teads hidhood they are accustomed not to consider the ne roes so men, but as working cattle. On other plactaions the negro men wear short cotton pastaloons which reach down below the knees, and the women ort of short gown; but the children, until they read their twelith year of age, are roaming about asked.
All slave obliques, without difference of sex, at least once every day, undergo severe punishment with the cowhide, to make them familiar with the whip from their first childhood. I saw little slave girls of five a six years of age whipped by or ler of their mistresses is such a way as no European, were his heart hardened against all human feelings, would ever waip his dog. Dogs and horses, in the Is and of Cubs, are more estimated and receive better treatment toan negroe This was the case everywhere, and in every place. I had the lesure to study the situation of the black race. I found their treatment to be all alike. When they commit a fault, they do not receive their punishmen at once, but, as our laborers receive their wages weekly, so the staves receive their whipping by the week. One night, in Cardenas, I was in company a merchant at his house, when he heard some noise is his yard, and leaving the room, perceived a negre, who had passed down over the roof of a neighboring house to speak with my host's serva t girl. The merchan rushed toward the negro, and tried to catch him, bet the latter escaped. The neighbor to whom that slere belonged was made acquainted with what had hap pened, and dictated to the segro-what do you think my reader !-- at first three hundred lashes. For this purpose, the patient-and really he may consider himself a patient from the moment the panishment is commerced-was tied to the ground by his arms and eet and received on his naked back, in cruelly measured intervals, three hundred lastics, the third of waish already bespattered the ground around with his streaming blood This torture being comple ed, twee was to be seen on the ground a formless mass of flesh, covered with gore; whereupon the overseer, who was present, called two or three other negroes, was approached trembling, and moist ned the whole bloody would with a fluid, which I am not allowed here to meation.* The patient was unconsciously dragge into his dungeon, and three days after ward one auddred and fitty lashes were administered to his back is the same way; two days after, one hundred lashes mere, and from this time a hundred whips every moreing throughout a whole month. It may seem hard to believe what I have just related, but it is a fact! The master of that poor victim, that devil in human frame, is a rich merchant of Cardenas. Every one may easily understand that the slave, after receiving the first portion of his punishment, was naable either to walk or to stand. On the eighth day his master forced him to creep over the street to the house of the merchant (a German), whose slave gurl the segre had courted, in order to kiss his feet and to ask his forgiveness.

A short time after this incident the same German merchant surprised his servast girl is a love affair

with a white man. He had no weip or other instru-ment for punishment in his own house; so he seat the girl to the house of an acquaintance of his, where such scenes used to happen most every day. Here the girl, who never in her life had dene any other work than sewing—a young and good-looking person, who occupied rather the place of a companion with the lady of the house than that of a common servantvas stretched upon the ground, ted, unclotned, and eccived three hundred lashes, waich kept her on her

bed for more than a whole month. I used to spend my leisure very frequently is visiting plantations, and otentimes took disast with their proprietors. Once, on a certain plants table moved about as if walking caused them pain. A my wentering looks, which may have too strongly expressed my surprise, the young tadles commenced to emile, until at last my neighbor told me that all the servants had been whipped that very morning, and

therefore were not able to walk as quick as usual. These are no single instances. Reviewing what happened almost under my eyes during the fe - years of my residence in Havana, I could call up hundreds of scenes before my reader, which would show him plainly how the slaves, and especially the female ones, are treated in Cubs, which could be the very paradise of man, and now, in fact, is the hell to thousands of human beings. But the above may be enough ard my reader, I hope, will readily leav unveiled those disgusting pictures, the description of which my pen refuses, pictures which would revolt every feeling of decency and morals.

A word of pity in favor of the victims would only xpose the foreigner to ridicule who would dare to nterfere with the authority of old customs and prejudoes Once only I took the liberty to favorably speak to a young lady about some colored people (alexander Dumas, grandfather, father and son, and others), who had obtained high reputation in Europe, in auswer to my words, she cited a chapter of the Old Tests ment, arguing that the pegroes being the descendants d one of the sons of Noah, and cursed by the Lord, must suffer for the sins of his forefathers. P. L.

* In Porto Rico there is used for such purposes a mixture rum and sait, which heals the wounds very quickly, without earing scars.

THE WISCONSIN BOND QUESTION.—We stated some days since, that the Supreme Court of Wisconsin had determined upon a decision declaring the city and county bonds and farm mortgages issued to railroad in that State to be unconstitutional. Several of our Wisconsin cotemporaries, however, questioned the correctness of our information. We learn now the our former statement was substantially true; that a decision of the above tenor has been arrived at by the Court, as regards the city, town and county bonds.

our former statement was substantially true; that decision of the above tenor has been arrived at by the Court, as regards the city, town and county bond though it is not yet officially promulgated. The famouring question was not before the Court. It is likely that a reargument will be ordered in view of the recent changes in the Court—the election of Judge Paine and appointment of Judge Dixon—but the cision declaring the unconstitutionality of the town city bonds had unquestionably been agreed upon by Judges Whiton, Smith and Cole. [Chicago Tribus Creat Stamperde of Slaves.—We learn from relable authority that secondy fugitive slaves arrived in Canada by one train, from the interior of Tennesses. This is probably the largest number that ever escaped to the company. But a week before a company welve arrived and are now at the depot near Made Nearly the same time one of seven, and another of first safely landed on the free soil of Canada, making niney tour in all, worth at the present market price the hasome sum of \$94,600! The Underground Railroad sone sum of \$94,

THE MOST SENSELESS AND THE MALE WOMEN, BY THE MOST OF THE MOST SENSELESS AND THE MOST SENSELESS TO A BE ADDED TO A BOTTOM THE MOST SENSELESS AND THE MOST SENSEL So she hung, and when the Coroner came she